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INDIANA

The HOME NURSERY

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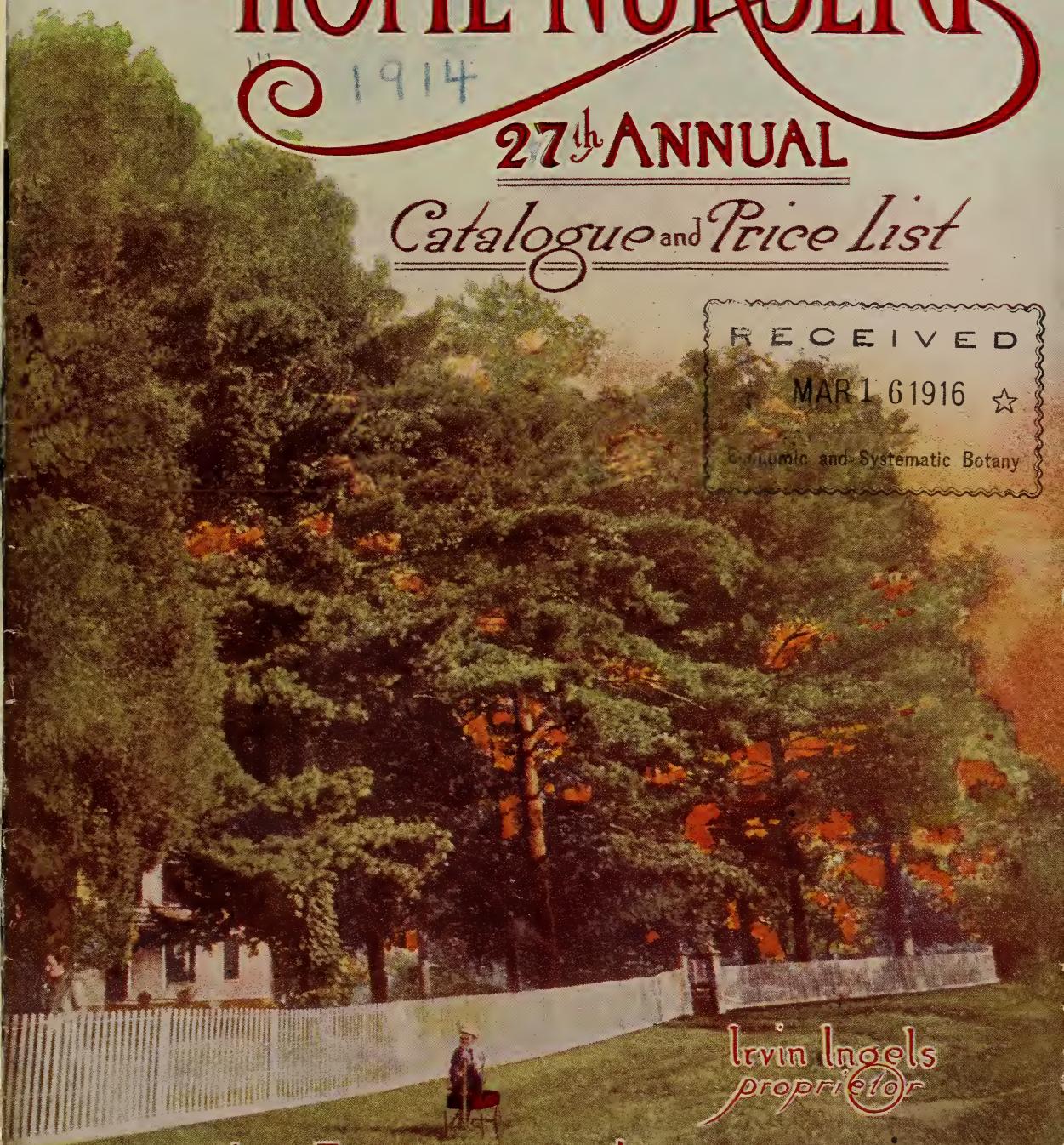
27th ANNUAL

Catalogue and Price List

RECEIVED

MAR 1 6 1916 *

Economic and Systematic Botany



Irvin Ingels
Proprietor

LA FAYETTE, ILLINOIS.



Terms and Conditions.

ALL ORDERS must be accompanied by Money Order, Bank Draft or Personal Check for full amount.

C. O. D. ORDERS—Customers sending us satisfactory references, goods will be shipped with privilege of examining same before accepting or paying for them. This method insures us getting our pay, if we send the right kind of goods, and insures you getting just what you ordered before paying your money.

PRICES INCLUDE PACKING and delivering to Railroad or Express Companies.

MAKING SELECTION OF VARIETIES—When so desired we make selection of the different kinds of fruits and trees wanted, giving the very best assortment for family use.

ORDER EARLY—Do not delay ordering until you are ready to plant; order now while our list of varieties is complete, which insures you getting the kinds you want. We ship at the proper time for planting.

GUARANTY—The most important point in the value of a tree is its purity; it must fit the label. We give an unqualified guaranty that our trees are true to label.

RESPONSIBILITY—We have no connection whatever with any other nursery, and our responsibility extends only to persons purchasing direct from us. We also disclaim any responsibility for failure arising from defective planting, or from subsequent faulty treatment or cultivation, and we are not in any respect responsible for any loss or damage arising from any failure therefrom. While we exercise the greatest care to have all of our trees and plants true to name, well grown and packed in the best possible manner, and hold ourselves in readiness to replace all trees and plants that may accidentally prove untrue to label, free of charge, or refund the amount paid therefor, it is mutually understood and agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that our guaranty of genuineness shall not in any case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally received for such trees or plants as prove untrue.

Home Nursery

IRVIN INGELS, Proprietor

LA FAYETTE, ILLINOIS

OUR BANK LETTER.

A. M. JANES, President

AMY R. JANES, Vice-President

B. B. HARRIS, Cashier

JANES & CO., BANKERS

Responsibility, \$100,000.

La Fayette, Illinois, Dec., 1913.

We have done business with Mr. Irvin Ingels, proprietor of the Home Nursery, for a good many years and are pleased to recommend him for honesty and square dealing.

(Signed) B. B. HARRIS, Cashier.

YOU MAY WRITE THESE BANKS ABOUT ME

Financial Reference by Permission

Kewanee, Ill.

Savings Bank.

Union National Bank.

Kewanee National Bank.

First National Bank.

Toulon, Ill.

Toulon State Bank.

Burge, Dewey & Gould, Bankers.

Galva, Ill.

L. M. Yocum & Co., Bankers.

First National Bank.

Galva State Bank.

Wyoming, Ill.

Scott & Wrigley, Bankers.

Princeville, Ill.

Auten & Auten, Bankers.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOG and PRICE LIST

FINE NURSERY STOCK

THE VERY BEST

APPLE	PLUM
PEAR	QUINCE
PEACH	GRAPES
APRICOT	CURRENT

MOST PROFITABLE

STRAWBERRIES
RASPBERRIES
BLACKBERRIES
GOOSEBERRIES

...

SHADE TREES
WEEPING TREES
PARK TREES
CEMETERY TREES
LAWN TREES

FLOWERING SHRUBS
CLIMBING VINES
BORDER PLANTS
EVERGREENS AND
ROSES



THE HOME NURSERY
IRVIN INGELS, PROPR.
LAFAYETTE, ILLINOIS



UR LEADING SPECIALTY is the growing of FRUITS best adapted to this particular section of Illinois. In ORNAMENTALS we are particularly long on EVERGREENS suitable for *Windbreaks* and *Shelterbelts*. We have them by the thousands.

In BLOOMING and ORNAMENTAL-LEAVED SHRUBS our list contains all the most desirable and hardy kinds.

Our SHRUBS and PLANTS are all adapted to this latitude. We have no Greenhouses; all stock is grown in the open and is hardy and reliable.

See last inside cover page for Cultural Directions.



Block of Three-Year Old Apple Trees.

Home Nursery

HOME NURSERY

— 27th Annual —

Catalogue and Price List

1914 - - SPRING - - 1914

INTRODUCTION.

In order to introduce our Nursery and method of doing business to those receiving our Catalog for the first time or those who have never dealt with us, will say that this, our 27th Annual issue, is intended not only as a Catalog and price list but a book of information to those interested in either Fruit or Ornamental Planting. The business was established in 1887. From a small beginning with a local trade, we now ship to nearly every State in the Union and particularly to Stark and adjoining Counties, including Henry, Mercer, Warren, Knox, McDonough, Fulton, Peoria, Marshall and Bureau. A business conducted in one place for a period of 27 years is proof enough of reliability and that our treatment of customers has been satisfactory.

LOCATION.

We are located 150 miles west of Chicago, on the Rock Island and Peoria branch of the C. R. I. & P. railroad; thirty miles northeast of Galesburg near the main line of the "Q" and only fifteen miles from the main line of the Santa Fe. Thus we are able to ship over three of the largest railroad systems in the country without going through heavily congested junction points where freight is held up indefinitely.

SOIL.

Our soil is an upland prairie in one of the richest corn growing sections of the state, half-way between the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers. Trees grown here are not to be compared with stock grown in the South or on bottom lands. The growth is sturdy and well matured.

CATALOG.

This Catalog is intended to take the place of an agent or solicitor. Inexperienced tree buyers do not always know just what kind of trees and shrubs to buy and often depend upon an irresponsible agent or dealer to advise as to the best kinds for their location. The descriptions of the various kinds and varieties are from an experience of over a quarter of a century and invaluable in making up an order. The cultural directions and hints on planting will be of interest to the amateur as well as those seeking reliable information along the line. Where the selection of kinds is left to us, we give the very best for the particular location and varieties of the most value.

The front cover page is a reproduction from a photograph in colors of our residence, also showing some of the largest White Pines planted in Illinois.

TRUE TO LABEL.

One of the first and most important considerations in buying trees is to get stock that is absolutely true to label. Many a planter has been disappointed after years of cultivation and care of trees to find when they come into bearing that they were worthless and nothing like what was represented. We give our personal attention to the cutting of all scions and buds for propagation and attend to the labeling and recording each kind and variety of both trees and plants, and we allow only experienced help to put up orders. Each item is checked off and mistakes are almost impossible.

BUSINESS POLICY.

For more than fifteen years we have discontinued the use of agents in selling our stock, who demand large salaries for their services, which expense of course has to be added to the selling price of the trees. We believe that the average farmer has sense enough to order what stock he wants from a catalog without having to be advised by some oily-tongued stranger, who makes statements about the goods and promises that can never be fulfilled. Those who have been swindled by irresponsible, itinerant tree agents, will appreciate buying from a Nursery of an established reputation and one growing stock especially adapted to your particular section of the country. You will find our prices less than half those you have been paying agents.

EXPERT ADVICE.

In our experience covering over 27 years in growing trees and plants for the trade we have tested all the leading kinds of both Fruit Trees and Small Fruits and know from actual experience the merits and demerits of all the old varieties as well as those of recent introduction. We are growing only such kinds as are adapted to the Middle West, having discarded a great many kinds that were not hardy or of little value. Our constant aim has been to find out the most hardy and desirable kinds and especially of the apple, for this section of Illinois. And we are in position to give expert advice along this line. The information we have gained is free to our customers and we invite correspondence. Our inquiries are not handled automatically, but each is answered in a specific manner and the best possible advice is given as to kinds most profitable to plant.

PARCEL POST.

The Parcel Post makes it possible to send small orders by mail cheaply and quickly, in most cases delivered at your door. It is surprising how many plants and shrubs as well as small trees can be sent in this manner. We are especially prepared to pack stock to go via mail and can send safely to all parts where Uncle Sam's mail goes. In packing we use damp moss and waxed paper which will keep stock in good lively condition for weeks. We guarantee stock to arrive in perfect condition where sent via Parcel Post.

ORNAMENTALS.

We wish to call particular attention to our list of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants. This department of the business has been greatly increased during the past two years and we are in position to do extensive plantings for large Estates, Public Grounds, etc. Our list contains only those that are desirable and hardy in this latitude. Shrubs or plants that are not hardy here we do not offer. We have no Greenhouse and everything is grown out in the open field and is perfectly hardy and reliable.

HOME NURSERY

IRVIN INGELS, Prop.

LAFAYETTE

ILLINOIS

The Apple



View in Nursery Showing Three-Year Apple Trees

The world produces no fruit that is so valuable to the people of the United States as the Apple. Being produced in a great number of varieties which are adapted to the various kinds of soil and climate, no section need to be without this wholesome fruit.

It begins to ripen in the early part of the summer and the late keeping varieties will last during the winter and up to the time the early ones begin to ripen, thereby having them in fresh condition the year around.

The right selection of kinds is a most important factor in determining the success or failure of an orchard. Having 76 varieties of Apples growing on my place and with an experience of over a quarter of a century in orcharding, I am in a position to advise as to the kinds that are the most valuable to plant in any given section of the country.

Am always glad to make selections of kinds for anyone wishing to buy trees for an orchard either for market or home use.

Apple trees usually come into bearing the third or fourth year after planting and reach full bearing in ten years. Some varieties come into bearing much earlier than others.

A young orchard should have thorough culture the first few years, some hoed crop may be grown between the rows with profit; this will keep the young trees in a thrifty and growing condition. In this latitude the apple has the best color and flavor. Some kinds when grown farther South become insipid.

The following list of varieties is what we have on hand and of our own growing, so that we are able to give an unqualified guarantee that the trees will be true to label and we are able to deliver them to you in a good, fresh condition.

Order early while our list of kinds is complete.

Price, Standard Trees, 5 to 7 feet high, 3 years old, each 30c; \$2.50 per 10, \$23.00 per 100

[Continued on next page]

APPLES—Continued

Summer Varieties

ASTRACHAN RED—Large, deep crimson, sub-acid.

EARLY HARVEST—Straw color, tender, juicy, fine flavor.

Oldenburg—(Duchess)—Streaked with red, good sized, juicy, rich, sub-acid, very productive, early bearer.

Red June—Medium sized, deep red, fine flavor, very early and productive, very best for eating.

Fall Varieties—Continued

Pound Sweet—Very large, rather coarse-grained, but of excellent flavor. The skin is pale green and the flesh yellow.

Rambo (Fall)—Size medium, oblate and smooth; color streaked and marbled with dull yellowish red on pale yellow ground; flesh very tender and rich, sub-acid and of fine flavor.

St. Lawrence—A large roundish apple and a persistent bearer. The fruit is red streaked and of the finest quality.



Wealthy

Yellow Transparent—White, tender and juicy. Tree comes into bearing immediately.

Dwarf Yellow Transparent, bearing trees 50c each.

Fall Varieties

AUTUMN STRAWBERRY—Very tender, and juicy; sub-acid in flavor.

Bailey Sweet—Fruit rather large, striped red; flesh tender, rich and sweet, but not juicy.

Dyer—Rather large, light yellow in color, fine-grained and tender; sub-acid. This is a variety of exceptional worth.

Maiden's Blush—Medium sized. The skin is pale yellow, beautifully shaded with red, flesh tender and white and of superior quality.

Snow—Also called Famuse. A deep crimson variety, with white flesh.

Wealthy—Tree hardy and vigorous in growth, commencing to bear when young. Fruit large, striped with yellow and red, flesh white and tender, reddish stained and of excellent flavor.

Wolf River—A hardy and early bearing tree, with extra large and attractive fruit. Color light green and yellow streaked with red, flesh white and tender, sub-acid in flavor and with a pleasant fragrant odor.

Winter Varieties

Ben Davis—One of the best known commercial varieties, prized for its large size and long keeping qualities. The fruit is striped red and the flesh white.

APPLES—Continued



Delicious

Winter Varieties—Continued

Dominie—Medium size, skin light yellow, striped with red, flesh white, tender and juicy, extra fine quality.

DELICIOUS (STARK'S)—Fine large red apple, deeply ribbed at the apex, extremely hardy and rapid grower, coming into bearing soon. Price, 50c each.

GRIMES' GOLDEN PIPPIN—A yellow apple of good size and of excellent quality, flesh tender and rich, decided spicy flavor.

JONATHAN—Medium to large size, skin almost entirely covered with red, flesh white, juicy, tender and mild sub-acid, quality excellent.

Jeneting—Medium size, pale red with distinct stripes on yellow ground, flesh nearly white, juicy, mild sub-acid, great bearer.

Mammoth Black Twig—One of the most profitable and valuable in the market; resembles Winesap, except that it is from one-third to one-half larger.

Mann—Large, green, mild sub-acid.

Minkler—Large with greenish yellow skin striped with red. Trees bear well and the fruit is of excellent quality.

Missouri Pippin—Medium sized, bright red, flesh white and firm, aromatic. Tree comes into bearing immediately, fruit keeps until April.

Milam—Often called Blair, medium size, dull red and of the highest quality, keeps until late.

Newtown Pippin—Large size, bright yellow with a distinct pink blush, richly flavored; firm, crisp, juicy, good quality and one of the best keepers.

Golden Russet—A rich, juicy apple, crisp and good. Skin a dull russet.

Roman Stem—A very productive variety, fruit medium sized, rich yellow with a faint bronze blush; flesh yellow, tender, juicy, spicy, rich sub acid.

Rome Beauty—Large, yellow shaded red, good quality.

Salome—A strong growing variety, native of Illinois. Medium to large size, skin pale yellow, with red stripes, flesh yellow and tender, good flavor.

[Continued on next page]

APPLES—Continued



Grimes Golden

Winter Varieties—Continued

Spy—Large, very juicy and of delightful flavor, rich sub-acid. A very popular sort.

Talman Sweet—A vigorous growing variety; fruit is pale yellow, firm, sweet and of excellent quality.

Seeknofarther—Medium to large in size; the skin is dull red, striped, flesh tender and rich and of delightful flavor.

WINESAP—Well known variety and one of the leading export apples. Fruit medium large, skin thick and very tough, almost entirely covered with dark red; flesh yellow, fine-grained, firm, rich, crisp, sprightly, sub-acid, quality excellent.

Yellow Bellflower—Large, often quite large, skin yellow with a blush, very tender when ripe, fine grained, juicy and of excellent quality.

Five-Year-Old Trees: We have a lot of five-year-old trees in the following kinds that are extra heavy and will soon come into bearing. Astrachan Red, Early Harvest, Yellow Transparent, Autumn Strawberry, Bailey Sweet, Pound Sweet, Mo. Pippin, Golden Russett, Salome, Winesap, and Yellow Bellflower. We offer these while they last at 50c each or \$4.50 per 10.

Crab Apples

First Class 5 to 7 feet, 35c each; \$3 per 10.

Hyslop—Large, dark red, productive and valuable; best for all purposes; on account of its beautiful color it commands the highest market price.

TRANSCENDENT—This is one of the best and largest of the Siberian Crabs, the fruit is a bright yellow, striped with red; excellent for culinary; immensely productive.

Pear Trees



Bartlett

Standard Pears

Some varieties of Pears blight very badly in this country and most kinds will blight under certain weather conditions. The varieties we have to offer are those free from blight as any that can be obtained.

The will be found absolutely hardy and good early bearers. The Standard Pears as grown in this country, do not require very much space and may be planted 12 to 16 feet apart. The Dwarfs, 6 to 8 feet.

The Kieffer is the most valuable market sort and a wonderful bearer. They should be gathered about October first and ripened in a cool cellar.

Standard trees, 5 to 7 feet, 50c each, \$4 per 10; \$35 per 100.

Bartlett—A very popular market variety, trees are abundant bearers, and bear young. Fruit is large size, rich and melting; flavor rather musky. Ripens in September.

Koonee—Medium to large, spicy, juicy, sweet and good, season very early.

KIEFFER—A large, handsome Pear and an excellent keeper; the trees are very hardy and begin bearing when quite young. The fruit is a rich yellow with a reddish cheek. Its excellent flavor and handsome appearance makes it as desirable market variety.

Dwarf Pears

Three-Year-Old first class, 40c each; \$3.50 per 10.

DUCHESS—Very large, greenish yellow, sometimes russeted. The flesh is white, juicy, buttery, melting and sweet. Ripens from October to November. See cut.

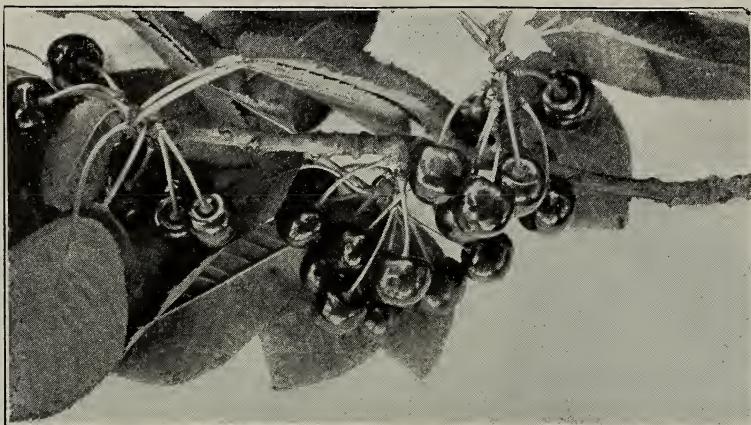
Seckel—One of the best and highest flavored Pears known. Rather small, with a rich, yellowish brown skin and white melting flesh. Season August and September. Tree very productive.

Note—The Dwarf Pears are valuable on account of their great bearing qualities. The dwarfing causes them to come into bearing early. The dwarfing does not affect the fruit in any way, so that the fruit of any given kind would be the same on one as the other.

A good many are puzzled to know the difference, or what is meant by Standard or Dwarf Pear trees. Standards are those grown on Pear roots and Dwarfs are grown on the Quince root. The size and color of the fruit is the same on either the Dwarf or Standard, not being affected in the least.

The object of dwarfing is to induce early bearing, dwarf trees come into bearing soon after planting. On account of their dwarf size they may be planted where space is limited or where a large tree would not be desirable.

Cherry Trees



Early Richmond Cherries, the earliest of the tree fruits. Trees commence bearing young and bear yearly.

The Cherry is the earliest tree fruit to ripen, and being of such rich flavor is one of the most popular of our hardy fruits. It retains its excellent flavor when canned and is most refreshing either cooked or eaten as they come from the tree.

The trees begin to bear when only a few feet high and are annual bearers. For a nearby market it is one of the most profitable fruits to grow. The trees will thrive in almost any situation and can be depended upon annually to furnish an abundance of luscious fruit.

Have tested a number of kinds and offer only the best. Our trees are budded upon the Mahaleb stock, which dwarfs them to some extent, so that the trees do not grow so tall or rapid and do not sprout from the root.

First-class trees, 5 to 7 feet, 40c each; \$3.50 per 10; \$30.00 per 100.

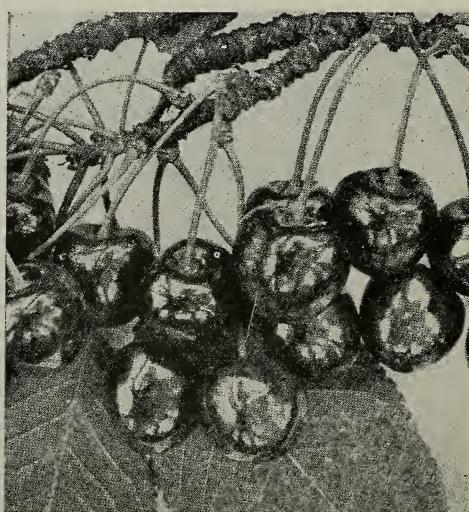
Note—We have a few five-year-old Cherry in Early Richmonds which we offer while they last at 50c each. They are extra heavy.

EARLY RICHMOND—This is perhaps the most popular and valuable Cherry yet produced. It is very prolific and bears bright red, juicy fruit, rather acid in flavor and unexcelled for cooking. Tree very hardy. Ripens about the 10th of June. See cut.

English Morello—A very productive, late ripening Cherry. The fruit is large, dark purple, almost black, juicy and rich; decidedly acid.

Large Montmorency—A large and bright red, very attractive Cherry. A very pleasant acid flavor. Ripens about 10 days after the Richmond. The fruit is much sought after on account of its large size and fine flavor.

Dyehouse—Ripens a week before the Early Richmond and quite as productive.



Large Montmorency

Peach Trees



Peach Orchard

The Peach is of the most easy culture and comes into bearing the earliest of any of the tree fruits we have. It requires but little room as compared with other fruit bearing trees. It is in the greatest demand of all the tree fruits. Retains its flavor when canned and makes a most excellent dried fruit.

Some have been discouraged in planting the Peach on account of having the fruit buds killed in the Spring. This is being overcome now by Commercial Orchardists with using Smudge Pots to keep the temperature in the orchard above freezing during a cold snap.

However, the buds are not always killed and if you do not have the trees growing you are sure not to have any fruit. Plant trees now and be ready for the Peach year when it comes.

First class, 5 to 6 feet, 25c each; \$2 per 10; \$18 per 100; \$150 per 1000.

Alexander—Medium to large, skin greenish white, shaded to rich red, flesh very juicy; clingstone. July 1.

Carmen—The new hardy Peach; nearly as choice and fine as the Elberta; skin pale yellow, with blush on sunny side; flesh white, tender, sweet and melting. A good shipper; free.

WHITE FREESTONE—Medium to large; skin white with a faint tinge of pink; flesh very tender and juicy, and of the finest flavor.

Oldmixon Free—Large, greenish white and red; flesh pale, juicy and rich. Tree hardy and productive. Ripens last of August.

Crawford's Early—A magnificent, large, yellow peach of good quality. Tree exceedingly vigorous and prolific; its size, beauty and productiveness makes it one of the most popular varieties. Ripens first of September.

ELBERTA—The great market Peach of the South and West. Perfectly hardy in the North and claimed by some to be the best all round Peach. Fruit large and handsome, with lemon-yellow skin, red on the sunny side. Flesh a rich yellow with pink around the very free stone; tender and juicy.

Crawford's Late—A superb yellow Peach; very large, productive and good. Ripens about the close of the Peach season. Last of September.

Plum Trees



Photo of Shiro Plums on our grounds. This is the best Japanese plum yet introduced, very large, light yellow, does not rot on the tree. Price 50c.

The Plum is found growing wild in almost every section of the United States. It grows in thickets along the edge of woods, on low ground and on high ground, on poor land as well as rich.

On account of its great adaptability to this country and the excellent flavor of its fruit, it should find a place in every fruit garden.

There are several varieties that have recently been introduced from China and Japan that are bearers and produce fruit of fine flavor. The following list, although not a large one, embraces the most valuable of the different classes.

For the convenience of my customers have listed them under three heads, as follows: American, or native species; Domestic, or European, and the Japanese, or those introduced from the Orient.

Prices, except as noted: **Native**, 5 to 7 feet, each, 35c; per 10, \$3.00.

European and Japanese varieties, 5 to 7 feet, each 40c; per 10, \$3.50.

Note—The Japan Plums are growing in favor each year on account of their large size and excellent flavor. The trees are extremely hardy and productive.

Japan Plums

Abundance—Large and showy; beautiful amber color, turning to bright cherry-red when ripe. Flesh light yellow, tender, juicy and delicately perfumed. Ripens in July.

Burbank—Large, roundish fruit, bright red when ripe. Flesh is yellow, sweet; of excellent quality and has a pleasant odor. The tree is

hardy and bears very freely of this delicious fruit.

SHIRO—A vigorous grower, bearing profusely. The fruit is medium to large; clear, yellow, covered with a light "bloom." The flesh is firm and juicy and of a rich, pleasant acid. This variety is really two weeks before Burbank, and is fully as productive. See illustration. 50c each.

PLUMS—Continued



FELLEMBERG PLUMS

American or Native Varieties

Wild Goose—Old and widely planted variety; light red, very early, season July 15th.

Wisconsin Red—Also called Miner, very large dark red plum; flesh solid, sweet and tender; tree an annual bearer. Begins to ripen about the first of September, and lasts for over a month.

Wolf—Freestone large size, red and very productive.

European Plums

Damson—A very productive and popular old variety, bearing quantities of medium-sized, tart fruit, dark purple when ripe, covered with a heavy blue "bloom." One of the best Plums for canning and preserving. Ripens in September.

Fellemburg (French or Italian Prune)—A desirable late Plum; oval; freestone. The purple fruit is juicy and delicious, and is excellent for drying. Ripens in September.

Green Gage—A fine, handsome Plum of exceptionally large size. Very desirable in many ways; for home use or market. Fruit greenish in color.

In this section of Illinois it is a very easy matter for a farmer to raise all the fruit his family can use, but not one out of fifty does it.

A man told me he could buy fruit for his family cheaper than he could raise it. I found out the reason: his family went without.

Buy all the fruit the family will use and the expense will be greater than all the other items of food put together.

Raspberries



Cumberland

This excellent fruit comes before the Strawberries are all gone and by planting the early and late kinds, the season may be extended for three or four weeks.

Being a native fruit and found growing wild in waste places, it produces bountifully when given good culture. The Blackcaps should have the ends of the new shoots pinched off when about two feet high, which will produce short, stocky bushes that will not require any staking or tying up. No other pinching or trimming should be done until the following spring, when the side branches should be shortened to about 18 inches.

The Red class should be planted closer in the row and the shoots thinned out in the hill to not more than a half dozen canes. All suckers and sprouts should be kept out from between the rows. Raspberries, like Blackberries, like a rich soil, and a top dressing of manure each fall will be highly beneficial.

Our stock consists of two-year-old plants of bearing age and are far superior to one-year tips. They are sure to grow and will come into full bearing the following year from planting.

BLACKCAPS

Price, strong two-year plants, 60c per 10,

\$4 per 100, \$15 per 500.

VARIETIES.

Eureka—One of the earliest of the Blackcaps, fruit large and of excellent flavor. On account of its extreme earliness and splendid bearing qualities, we class it with the best.

Cumberland—A healthy, vigorous grower, throwing up stout, stocky, well branched canes that produce immense crops of magnificent berries. Fruit very large, firm, quality about same as Gregg, keeps and ships as well as any of the Blacks. The most profitable market variety. Mid-season.

Gregg—For many years the leading standard best known market sort. Very productive, large size, firm, meaty berries, covered with heavy bloom.

RASPBERRIES—Continued

Kansas—Strong, vigorous grower, standing extremes of drouth and cold, and bearing immense crops. Early, ripening just after Palmer. Berries size of Gregg, of better color; jet black and almost free from bloom; firm, of best quality; presents a handsome appearance and brings highest price in market.

Plum Farmer—A variety from northern New York, and a few days later than Palmer; maturing the entire crop in a very short period, making one of the most profitable of the early market sorts. The berries are thick-meated, firm, with a bloom similar to Gregg. Berry large and very attractive when picked ready for market.

RED RASPBERRIES

Columbian—(Red)—The bush is a heavy, strong grower and should be given plenty of room. The fruit is a dark red, firm and of fine flavor. This is the hardiest and most valuable of the red class. Price, per 10, 75c; per 100, \$5.

CUTHBERT—Large, bright scarlet crimson, excellent quality, firm, juicy and refreshing, hardy and productive; long season; popular as a home garden and market variety. Price, per 10, 40c; per 100, \$2.50; per 500, \$10.

NOTE—Remember that all our Raspberry Plants are two years old, and will come right into bearing.

Blackberries

Blackberries require about the same culture as Raspberries and follow them closely in time of ripening. The rows should be from 7 to 8 feet apart and the new shoots pinched off at the ends when they get about three feet high, which will give short and stocky bushes that will stand up well under a load of fruit. This, like the Raspberry, is a native fruit and readily responds to high culture. Have tested a good many different kinds and have found the Snyder to be the most valuable for the North, and the Early Harvest for the South.

SNYDER—The hardest and most popular blackberry grown; fruit of medium large size and of fine flavor. A standard market variety. 30c per 10; \$2.50 per 100; \$20 per 1000.

Early Harvest—One of the earliest; berries medium sized, good quality, firm and attractive in appearance. A splendid market sort. 35c per 10; \$3 per 100.

Parcels Post—All kinds of Small Fruits may be sent by mail at a very much cheaper price than by freight or express and delivered so much quicker. Our customers, no matter how far away, will find the Parcels Post a great saving as well as being able to get their goods quickly.



Please write us for the exact postage on any number of plants to your postoffice.

Grape Vines



CONCORD GRAPES—From Photograph.

The Grape is the most wholesome of all the fruits and the most highly esteemed for its many uses. No part of the fruit garden yields a richer harvest than the vineyard.

There is such a variety of colors and flavors that the most exacting tastes can be gratified. It begins to ripen the last of July and may be had fresh from the vines until freezing weather. There surely is no fruit so easy to grow as the grape. It can be confined to a stake, bound to a trellis, trained over an arbor or extended until it covers a large tree or building and still yield its graceful bunches of luscious blooming fruit.

The following list contains a variety of colors and flavors and is the most valuable for planting in the Central West, where they will be found absolutely hardy. Farther North a light covering will suffice to insure an abundant crop.

The vines we have to offer are all two-year-old, grown from cuttings taken from bearing vines, and are first class in every particular.

MOORE'S DIAMOND (White)—The leader among the white Grapes; vines similar to the Concord, and is quite hardy. 30c each; \$2.50 per 10.

CONCORD—The fine old market leader, with handsome clusters of large, luscious grapes. Entirely hardy, productive and reliable; succeeds well over a great extent of country. One of the best known grapes grown. 15c each; \$1 per 10; \$6 per 100. See cut above.

Agawam—Bunch large, compact, shouldered; berry large, dark red; flesh tender, juicy, vinous and of good quality; keeps well. 25c each; \$2 per 10.

Grape Vines can be sent much cheaper by Parcels Post. Write us for the amount of postage required for any number of vines delivered to your post office or R.F.D. Route.

Niagara—(White)—A popular commercial sort. Berries and bunches are large, greenish white in color, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe. Quality excellent. 25c each; \$2 per 10.

Pocklington—(White)—A pale, green, turning when entirely ripe to a golden yellow. Sweet flavored, having a delightful aromatic odor. 25c each; \$2 per 10.

Worden—(Black)—Another very desirable variety; berries and bunches large. The vines are hardy and productive. 25c each; \$2 per 10.

MOORE'S EARLY—Hardy variety bearing large berries with heavy blue bloom. Valued on account of its extreme earliness. Ripens first of August; 25c each; \$2 per 10.

Currants

Like all other small fruit, the Currant needs a rich soil and high culture to get the best results. Grown on a poor soil and in a neglected condition, the fruit will be so acid as to be almost unfit for use, while the fruit of the same kinds grown under favorable conditions will have a mild and most refreshing flavor. On account of the long season of ripening, which extends from early in May until September, and the many ways that it may be used, it should be included in every fruit garden.

The bushes we have to offer are two years old and of bearing age.

Price, two year old, first class, each 15c; per 10, \$1; per 25, \$2.

Cherry—Berries sometimes more than half an inch in diameter, bunches short, vigorous and productive when grown on good soils and well cultivated.

Long Bunch Holland—Bunch long, well filled; berries medium to small and bright red; quality good; bush unusually vigorous and holds foliage well; popular in many parts of the West.

White Grape—Bush vigorous, somewhat spreading, productive. Clusters long; berries large to very large, averaging large; of very attractive color, mild flavor and good quality. A good table variety.

Victoria—Old and reliable sort; berries and bunches medium; fruit mild flavored; bush holds its leaves well through the season.



Houghton Gooseberries

Gooseberries

Another of our valuable native fruits and of the most easy culture. It will grow and do well in most any situation and seems to do as well in a fence corner or along the hedge as in a cultivated spot.

It is the first fruit from the garden in the spring and may be had in fresh condition from the bushes till the first of September or later.

The stock we have to offer is two years old and of bearing age.

Houghton—An American variety; clear red when fully ripe; very prolific and profitable. 15c each; \$1 per 10; \$7 per 100. See cut

Downing—Native variety; fruit large, round, light green with distinct veins, juicy and fine flavored; skin smooth. Bush very productive. 15c each; \$1.25 per 10.

GARDEN ROOTS

Rhubarb—An early variety, fine and tender, whole roots, 15c each; \$1 per 10.

Asparagus—(Conover's Colossal)—A standard variety of large size and fine flavor, two year roots, 50c for 25; \$1.50 per 100; \$10 per 1,000.

Industry—English variety; berries very large, dull red, hairy; flesh rich and agreeable. Bush vigorous and a great producer. 25c each; \$2 per 10.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS

RUSSIAN APRICOT—Fruit ripens in June. First class trees, each 40c.

QUINCE—Extra hardy kind, bush form, each 40c.

RUSSIAN MULBERRY—Extremely hardy tree, an abundant bearer, and rapid grower. Each, 6 to 7 feet, 35c.



Dunlap

Straw- berries

This is the first berry to ripen in the spring and commands the highest price.

There is no berry that yields a greater profit per acre than Strawberries and no berry will bring greater and quicker returns. A plantation made in the spring will come into full bearing the following season. There is no fruit that has so wide a range of adaptability. It is grown with profit equally well in the North, East, South or West, and will grow with success in any proper fertilized soil or climate.

Our soil is especially suited to the development of Strawberry plants and our plants are much larger than are usually sent out. Our stock is cultivated entirely for the production of plants which are kept pure, carefully graded, handled and packed.

A great many of my customers leave the selection of kinds to me and I give them the very best early, medium and late kinds, which will give a succession of ripe fruit during a period of from four to six weeks.

Price, except as noted, 25c for 10; 60c for 50; \$1 for 100; \$8 for 1000.

Bubach (Imp.)—One of the very largest berries, somewhat cockscomb or irregular in shape, color light red. Valuable on account of its extremely vigorous growth of both plant and fruit. We obtained our stock of this variety over 20 years ago of the originator, Mr. Bubach. Price, \$2 per 100.

Improved Bubach (Imp.)—A variety originated on our grounds and very much resembles the Bubach in character of foliage and size of fruit, which is a dark red. Offered for the first time. Price \$1.50 per 100.

Improved Haverland (Imp.)—Originated on our grounds and in shape and habit of foliage almost identical with the well known Haverland. The fruit is more even red and has short stems holding the berries well off the ground. Strong vigorous plant. Fruit ripens evenly. Offered for the first time. Price, \$1.50 per 100.

Sample (Imp.)—A long season and especially late variety, of fine flavor and large size. An old and well known kind.

Longfellow (Per.)—Begins ripening with the very earliest and continues very late in the season. A most valuable pollenizer for the imperfect kinds. The color is a dark red and the flavor is of the highest quality.

Commonwealth (Per.)—A very late variety and one very highly recommended. Took first prize two years in succession as the best new sort exhibited at the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. A very large and handsome berry.

Champion (Per.)—Known as Stevens Late Champion. A valuable variety of recent introduction, very large size and fine flavor.

DUNLAP (Per.)—This is proving to be the most valuable sort and is just now being planted more than any other kind. The berries are very large, bright red, well formed and highly flavored. The greatest market berry yet introduced.

Ornamental Department



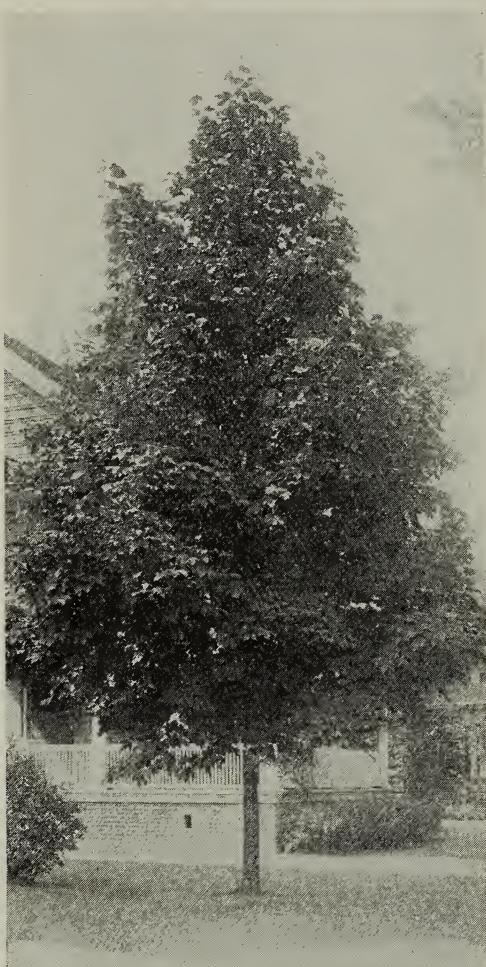
Carolina Poplar Trees
Eight Feet High—Four Months after Cuttings were Planted

We have greatly increased our plantings of Ornamentals and are growing some kinds in very large quantities, which enables us to undertake the planting of large as well as small grounds both public and private. Have endeavored to obtain and propagate as many different kinds of blooming and ornamental leaved Shrubs and Plants that were desirable and hardy in this latitude, so that our list now contains over 35 different kinds of Shrubs alone.

The demand for Shrubs for ornamenting grounds is increasing very rapidly and there is no country home or suburban residence that cannot be greatly helped in appearance and increased in value by the proper planting of shrubs and trees. Along the drive, the walk or edge of the lawn, borders of shrubs may be planted that will give a succession of bloom from early spring until frost. They are very useful when planted to hide some unsightly object or massed together to bring out some feature of the lawn.

We visit and make a study of any grounds to be improved by planting and give verbal suggestions as well as furnishing general plans, specifications and estimates, for which our services are free to our customers.

ORNAMENTALS—Continued



Maple

SHADE TREES

Elm (American White)—Makes a rapid growth, attains a large size with a spreading top. One of the grandest of our native trees.

Price 8 to 10 ft., each 60c; per 10, \$5.00
10 to 12 ft., each 75c; per 10, 6.50

Carolina Poplar—A very hardy native tree of exceedingly rapid growth; pyramidal in form, with large, glossy leaves; grows anywhere.

Price 10 to 12 ft., each, 50c; per 10, \$4.00
12 to 14 ft., each, 60c; per 10, 5.00

Catalpa Speciosa (Hardy Catalpa)—Of upright growth, large leaves making dense shade, exceptionally quick growing. Few trees present a more remarkable floral display in the summer. Seedlings 18 to 24 inch, \$6 per 1,000.

Price 8 to 10 ft., each, 75c; per 10, \$6.00

Catalpa Bungei (Umbrella Catalpa)—Fine for lawns. Grafted, 7 ft., \$1.50 each.

Maple (Hard)—Medium slow growth, dense shade, round spreading top; one of the most beautiful native trees. Our stock is dug from the woods and can furnish all sizes.

Price 8 to 10 ft., each, 60c; per 10, \$ 5.00
10 to 12 ft., each, 85c; per 10, 7.50
12 to 14 ft., each, \$1 ; per 10, 10.00

Maple (Soft)—Very rapid grower, makes a beautiful tree; should have the leading shoots cut back each year to prevent tree from getting too large. Price, 7 to 8 ft., each, 40c; per 10, \$3.

Birch (European White)—Rapid grower, white bark, beautiful for streets, avenues and Cemeteries, Price, 6 to 7 ft., ea., 40c; per 10, \$3.

Ornamental Weeping Trees

Cut-Leaved Birch—The most popular tree of its class; tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful drooping habit; silvery white bark and beautiful cut foliage. 6 to 8 feet, each, \$1; 8 to 10 feet, each, \$1.50.

Camperdown Elm—Weeping variety of Scotch Elm. The branches grow horizontally

and downward in strangely crooked lines, never getting much higher than where grafted, usually about 7 feet high. \$1.50 each.

Teas' Mulberry—The most perfect weeping tree grown; does well in any situation, is absolutely hardy and easily transplanted. \$1.50 each.

ORNAMENTALS—Continued



Lawn bordered with an ornamental hedge of Japan Barberry. Has beautiful Autumn foliage and hangs with scarlet fruit during the winter

Hardy Ornamental Shrubs

It is comparatively recent that the demand has sprung up for shrubs for ornamenting rural homes and village grounds in the Central West. There is scarcely a home in country, suburb or town, the beauty and value of which cannot be enhanced by a judicious planting of the grounds, be they large or small; and for this purpose there is no class of plants that lend themselves more readily than the hardy flowering shrubs. In this part of the West their importance has only begun to be appreciated.

To meet this demand we have added a number of desirable hardy flowering and ornamental leaved varieties to our list of shrubs.

To obtain the best results, shrubs should be planted in groups and masses. They are very effective for screens, borders and for grouping on the lawn. There may be had a succession of bloom the entire season by planting the various kinds and many will hang with highly colored fruit during the winter.

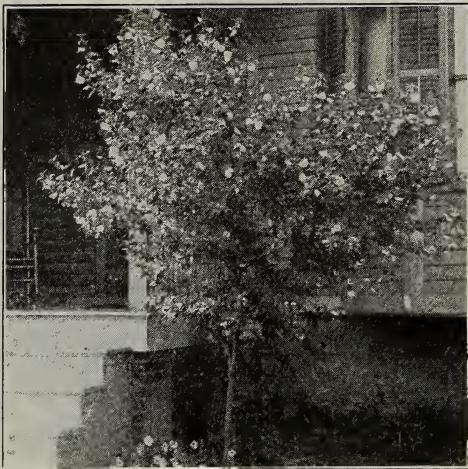
We will visit and make a study of any grounds to be improved by planting and give verbal suggestions as well as furnishing general plans, specifications and estimates, for which our services are free to our customers.

Nothing adds to a homestead like trees, shrubs and flowers.

[Continued on next page]

HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—Continued

Althea—(Hardy Hibiscus)—Flowers are large and bright colored, much like the Hibiscus in form. Blooms late in August and September, at a time when we have so few shrubs in bloom. Strong two-year plants, each 35c.



Hardy Hibiscus Althea
Tree Form

Almond—(Double Flowered)—A very desirable class of early flowering shrubs. Blooms full before the leaves come out. Price, each, 30c.

Barberry—(Purple Leaved)—The new shoots and leaves are a reddish purple, very effective for ornamenting grounds, contrasts beautifully with other shrubs, makes a showy hedge. Specimen plants, each, 30c. Size suitable for hedging, per 100, \$10.

BARBERRY—(Japanese)—Dwarf graceful habit, foliage changing to bright red in the early Autumn; hangs full of bright scarlet berries during the winter. Specimen plants, each, 30c; per 100, \$20.

Calycanthus—(Spicewood)—Flowers chocolate color, sweet scented, blooms nearly the entire summer. Specimen plants, each, 25c.

Bush Honeysuckle—Blooms in early spring with beautiful pink and white flowers, followed by pure white berries, hang on till late in winter. Specimen plants, each, 25c.

Flowering Currant—One of the earliest shrubs to bloom, extremely fragrant. A native hardy shrub. Specimen plants, each, 25c.

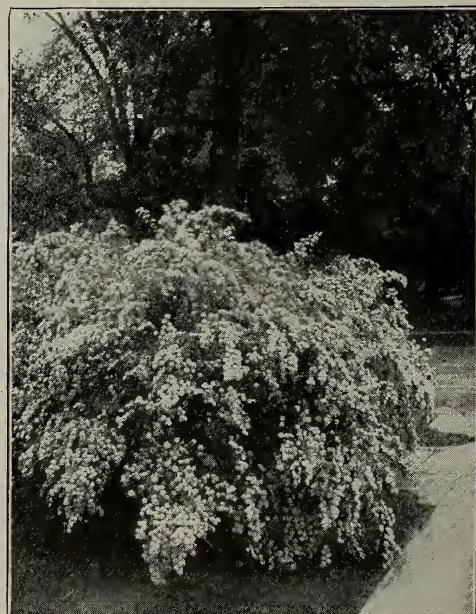
HARDY HYDRANGEA—Blooms from July until frost, the finest blooming shrub for lawn or border, unexcelled for massing. Price, each, 40c; per 10, \$3.00.



Hardy Hydrangea

Japonica—(Burning Bush)—Flowers bright red; one of the first to bloom in the early spring, very showy in bloom. Specimens, each, 25c.

SYRINGA GRANDIFLORA — (Mock Orange)—Flowers waxy white, very sweet scented; blooms in early June. A tall growing, vigorous shrub, suitable for background and screens. Specimens, each, 25c; per 10, \$2.



Spirea Van Houttei in Bloom. A very graceful shrub at all times, also called Bridal Wreath. Never fails to bloom. Very popular.

HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—Continued



Place bordered with Polish Privet Hedging. This is easily grown and is inexpensive, quickly grown and can be sheared in any desired shape

SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI—(Bridal Wreath)
—The grandest of the Spireas and one of the very best of the blooming shrubs; a complete fountain of pure white; bloom in May and June. Very popular for ornamental hedging; each, 25c; per 10, \$2.

Spirea Thunbergii—A dwarf variety with many slender branches, forming a dense bush. Desirable for a low hedge. Each, 25c.

Deutzia—Produces large, double white flowers, tinged with rose; vigorous grower, profuse bloomer, very early. Each, 40c.

Lilac—Old fashioned kinds; blooms profusely in early spring; very fragrant. Specimens, each, 25c.

Snowball—Favorite old fashioned shrub, great bloomer; showy white flowers. Specimen plants, each, 25c.

POLISH PRIVET—Introduced from Russia over thirty years ago by the Iowa State College and has proven hardy in the northern part of Iowa, where it has been growing ever since. It is absolutely hardy anywhere in the Central West; of upright growth, holds its foliage until mid-winter. Can be trimmed in any form and is the most desirable plant for ornamental hedging (that has proven absolutely hardy) yet introduced. Our stock consists of stocky two-year-old plants. Price each, 30c; per 10, \$2.50; per 100, \$20.

[Continued on next page]

HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—Continued

Japan Snowball—Introduced from China; flowers more delicate white than our snowball. Blooms in June and is a solid mass of white. Each, 40c.

Wiegela—Flowers pink, blooming so full in June and July as to nearly hide the foliage; a very large and desirable shrub. Each, 25c.

Tamarix—A very beautiful shrub, with small leaves, somewhat like the Juniper; delicate and small flowers in spikes of upright habit and flowers in May. 35c each.

Snowberry—(*Symporicarpus racemosus*)—much valued for its white berries borne abundantly in autumn. Especially conspicuous in masses. Each, 35c.

Snowberry, Red Fruited—(*Symporicarpus vulgaris rubra*)—Red fruit—not so large as the preceding, but more abundant. Habit of plant graceful. Each, 35c.

Siberian Dogwood—Very conspicuous in

the winter when the bark is a blood red. Fine for massing with other shrubs. Each, 35c.

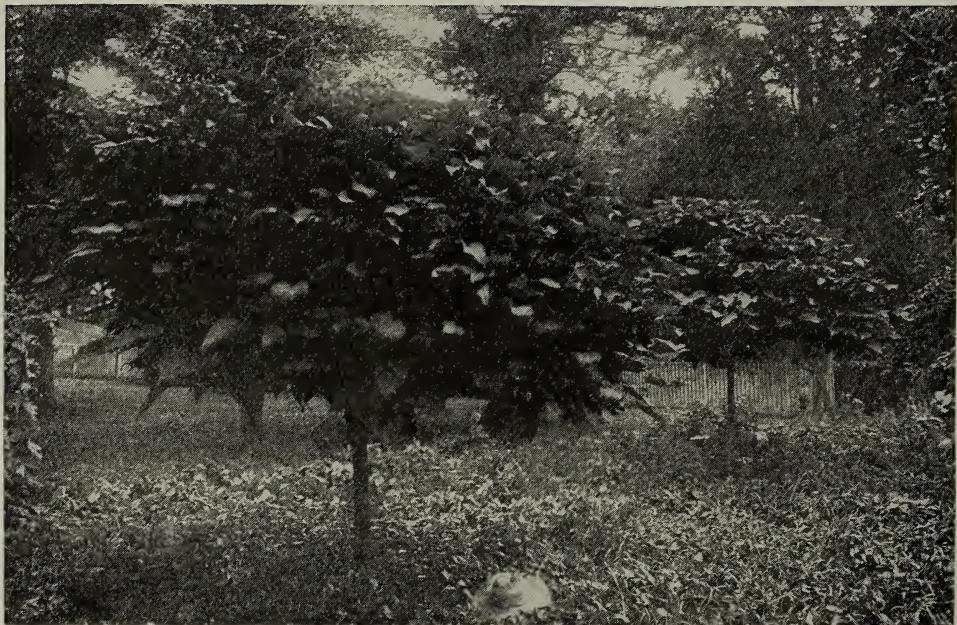
Wrinkled Japanese Rose (Rugosa)—An upright shrub with spreading branches, densely beset with spines and prickles. Leaves wrinkled, dark green. Flowers purplish white, fruits bright red and hang on late. Each, 40c.

Forsythia Suspensa (Golden Bell)—A graceful shrub with long and slender, drooping branches. Flowers in great profusion in early Spring, golden yellow, very showy. Each, 40c.

Golden Elder—A very showy shrub with golden foliage, valuable for enlivening shrubberies. Very hardy. Each, 35c.

Golden Syringia—Graceful shrub with yellow leaves and white flowers, desirable for massing with other colored leaved shrubs. Each, 35c.

Mahonia Aquifolia—A broad leaved evergreen belonging to the Barberries. Foliage turns to a deep bronze green in the fall and winter; fine for massing. Each, 50c.



Catalpa Bungii, Three Years Planted. Home Nursery Grounds

When you buy trees of us you are dealing directly with the grower and have no middleman's profits to pay. If you do not get just what you order, you know where to find us.

A business conducted in the same place for 27 years, with an increasing trade, is proof enough of its reliability.

Hardy Vines and Creepers

In the beautifying of grounds the climbing shrubs are indispensable. They will grow where other ornamentals will find no room. For home embellishment there is nothing that adds more grace to the exterior of a house than well placed and appropriate vines. They add comfort, perfume and flowers.

Engleman's Ivy—One of the hardiest, best and quickest growing climbers for the North and Northwest. Quite similar to the American Ivy or Virginia Creeper, but vastly superior to it; the leaves color up beautifully in the fall. Price, 2-year-old vines, each, 40c.

Boston Ivy—Leaves smaller than the American Ivy and overlap one another, forming a dense mass of green foliage; changes to a crimson scarlet in the autumn. Plant a little tender while young, should be protected first winter; quite hardy when once established. Two-year vines, 50c each.

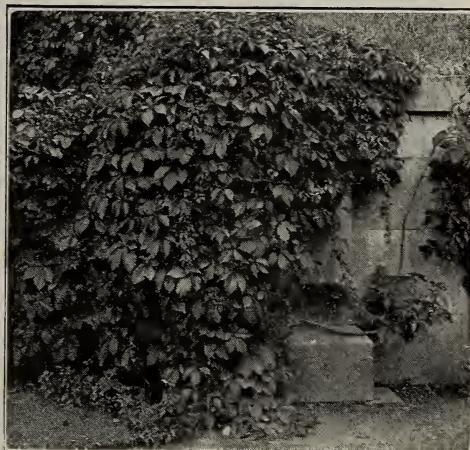
Evergreen Honeysuckle—Pure white and creamy yellow, very fragrant flowers, in bloom the whole season. Holds its bright foliage until well into the winter. Two-year vines, each 35c.

JACKMANNI CLEMATIS—Flowers when fully expanded 4 to 6 inches in diameter, intense violet purple, with a rich, velvety appearance; produces a solid mass of bloom in July and blooms sparingly until frost. It is the best known Clematis. Three-year roots, each 75c.

Clematis paniculata—Of very rapid growth, quickly covering trellis or arbor with handsome, clean, glossy foliage; flowers small and very highly perfumed; borne in immense sheets in September. Three-year roots, each 50c.

Trumpet Vine—Large, trumpet-shaped flowers; vigorous and hardy grower. Fine for covering old tree trunks. Two-year vines, each 25c.

Purple Wistaria—A most beautiful climber of rapid growth; flowers in large clusters, pale blue. Two year vines, each 25c.



Ivy as grown on a wall. There are a great many unsightly objects about the place that can be made picturesque by using vines.



Partial View of Proprietor's Residence and Lawn.

Evergreens



Rows of Small Evergreens, Home Nursery Grown. Clean culture and right soil makes strong, well-rooted trees.

The growing of evergreens has been a specialty with me ever since beginning business, over a quarter of a century ago. The kinds offered are the most valuable and hardy for the Central West. The larger sizes have been two and three times transplanted and have a splendid root system.

The main reason so many fail with Evergreens is that they do not use proper care in transplanting. The roots are very small and should never be exposed to sun and wind any longer than is absolutely necessary, as the least amount of drying will kill them.

Any of the larger sizes can be furnished with a ball of dirt so as to insure them living, for which a small additional charge will be made.

In buying Evergreens it is very important that the roots be kept in a moist condition while out of the ground. In getting your trees of me you are insured of getting them fresh dug and carefully packed.

	Height	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Arbor Vitæ (White Cedar)	18 to 24 inch	.25	\$2.00	\$12.00
Arbor Vitæ (White Cedar)	2 to 3 feet	.40	3.00	20.00
Arbor Vitæ (White Cedar)	5 to 6 feet	1.00	with ball of dirt.	
Arbor Vitæ Pyramidalis	5 to 6 feet	2.00	with ball of dirt.	
Balsam Fir	2 to 3 feet	.40		
Irish Juniper	18 to 24 inch	.40		
Red Cedar	2 to 3 feet	.50	4.00	
Pine, Scotch	2 to 3 feet	.25	2.00	
Pine, Scotch	3 to 4 feet	.40	3.50	
Pine, Jack	4 to 5 feet	.40	3.50	
Pine, White	2 to 3 feet	.40	3.50	
Pine, White	3 to 4 feet	.50	4.00	30.00
Pine, White	4 to 6 feet	.75	6.00	40.00
Spruce, Colorado Blue	18 to 24 inch	.35	3.00	25.00
Spruce, Black Hills	2 to 3 feet	.40	3.50	
Spruce, Norway	12 to 15 inch	.25	1.50	8.00
Spruce, Norway	18 to 24 inches	.35	2.00	12.00
Spruce, Norway	2 to 3 feet	.50	4.00	25.00
Spruce, Norway	3 to 4 feet	.75	6.00	
Spruce, Norway	4 to 6 feet	1.00	7.50	

Note—We are pleased to call attention to the above extensive list of Evergreens. Could, of course, furnish other kinds and sizes, but the above represents what we have on our grounds and you can be assured of getting stock that is fresh dug and carefully packed.

EVERGREENS—Continued

Description of Evergreens

American Arbor Vitæ—The Arbor Vitæ is well adapted for ornamental hedging or for windbreaks. It is a native tree, perfectly hardy and a rapid grower. It grows to a height of from 40 to 50 feet. In Canada and along the lakes it is known as White Cedar, and is cut for railroad ties and telegraph poles. For hedging, set 12 to 16 inches apart; windbreaks, 3 to 4 feet in rows.

Pyramidal Arbor Vitæ—The Pyramidal Arbor Vitæ is of upright, compact growth, similar to the Irish Juniper, very valuable for ornamental planting.

Scotch Pine—The Scotch Pine is one of the most rapid growing, hardy evergreens we have, with stout, erect shoots and silvery foliage.

Easily transplanted and most valuable for wind-breaks as well as for ornamental planting.

Norway Spruce—The Norway Spruce is extremely hardy, of lofty, rapid growth and pyramidal form. This is the big tree of Norway and is widely planted for ornament and for shelter-belts. Very easy to transplant.

Irish Juniper—The Irish Juniper is very erect and formal in habit; foliage deep green, and very compact, making a splendid column much used in cemeteries.

White Pine—Native of the northern U. S. from which our white pine lumber comes, rapid growing, makes a stately tree.

Jack Pine—Valuable for windbreaks on account of its very rapid growth and dense growing habit.



Scotch Pine Windbreak, Showing Rapid Growth, as well as Dense and Spreading Habit

If you want to beautify your home grounds write us for suggestions and estimates. They are free to our customers.

The man who can buy fruit to supply his family cheaper than he can raise it, does neither.

Evergreens planted about the place give a lively contrast in the winter and cooling shade in the summer. We have all sizes that are desirable and hardy.

For any information along the line of fruit growing, not given in this Catalog, write us. Our experience in fruit growing covers a period of nearly thirty years.

Roses



Crimson Rambler in Bloom.

Showing Two Years Growth—Finest Hardy Climbing Rose Yet Introduced.

Among the flowering shrubs that make for beauty, grace and ornamentation, there is none that can compare with the Rose.

Of all the money that is spent for cut flowers more than half goes for Roses. No other flower is quite as appropriate for decorating. It is justly styled the Queen of Flowers.

By planting a selection one can have fresh blossoms the entire season, from June to November.

When planting Roses, the tops should be cut back to within three or four inches of the ground, which will induce a vigorous growth and an abundance of bloom.

Roses like an open and airy situation and should not be planted in the shade of buildings or under trees to get the best results.

We have made a special effort to select the very best hardy of the ever-blooming kinds and the best bloomers of the half-hardy or bedding varieties.

The above Roses are not to be compared with Greenhouse stock; they are all grown in the open field and are good, strong, bushy plants, in dormant condition.

Half Hardy Bedding Varieties

BABY RAMBLER—Dark Crimson, very dwarf, great bloomer. Each, 35c.

CLOTHILDA SUPERT—White and carmine, very double, covered with bloom the entire season. Each, 50c.

W. R. Smith—(Tea Rose)—Creamy white, very large. Each, 35c.

Maman Cochet—(Tea Rose)—White with pinkish buds. Each, 35c.

Climbing Varieties

CRIMSON RAMBLER—Dark crimson, strong grower. Each, 50c.

Prairie Queen—Bright rosy red. Each, 30c.

DOROTHY PERKINS—Delicate Shell pink. Each, 35c.

American Pillar—A new climber of vigorous habit, flowers sometimes measuring 3 inches across, borne in large clusters, and produced in great abundance; color a beautiful shade of pink; flowers single. Price, each, 50c.

ROSES—Continued

Hybrid Perpetual Varieties

F. K. DRUSCHKI—(Snow Queen)—Strong grower, pure white. Each, 50c.

Gen. Jacqueminot—Brilliant crimson; an old favorite. Each, 35c.

Paul Neyron—Deep rose color, very large and fragrant. Each, 35c.

Mad. C. Wood—Rich cherry red; always in bloom. Each, 35c.

June Varieties

Persian Yellow—Double bright yellow, very early. Each, 30c.

Mad. Plantier—Double pure white, very hardy. Each, 30c.



F. K. Druschki

Distances for Planting

	Rows Apart.	Apart in rows.		Rows apart.	Apart in rows.
Blackberry	8 feet	2 feet	Apple	30 feet	20 feet
Gooseberry	6 feet	4 feet	Pear	16 feet	12 feet
Currant	6 feet	4 feet	Plum	20 feet	16 feet
Strawberry	3 feet	2 feet	Peach	16 feet	10 feet
Asparagus	3 feet	2 feet	Grape	7 feet	6 feet
			Raspberry	7 feet	3 feet

The above distances are for field culture and on good prairie land. On light soil plant closer.

Plants Suitable for Hedging

The following plants are suitable for screens or ornamental hedging and may be sheared to any desired shape or form. Where the 12 to 15-inch or smaller plants are used, they should be placed 8 to 10 inches apart in a row. The larger sizes may be planted 12 to 16 inches, owing to variety and whether a very tall hedge or screen is wanted. For a low hedge plant close.

Barberry, Purple-Leaved—12 to 15 inch, \$12 per 100.

Barberry, Japanese—15 to 18-inch, \$15 per 100.

California Privet (tender in the North)—18 to 24-inch, \$15 per 100.

Norway Spruce—(See under Evergreens).

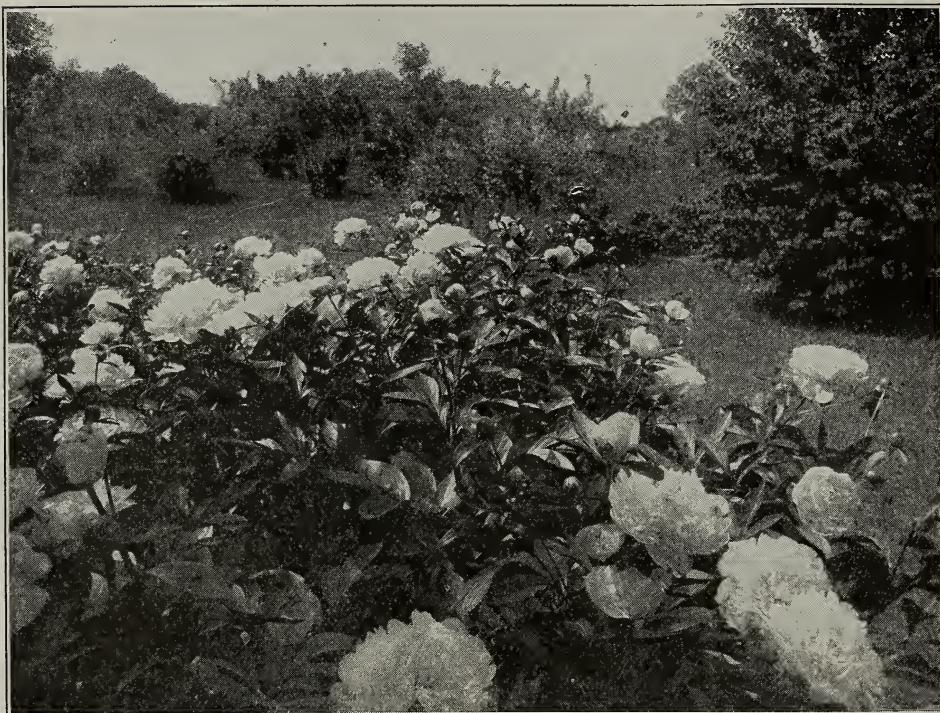
Arbor Vitæ—(See under Evergreens).

Polish Privet—18 to 24-inch, \$20 per 100.

Nothing adds to home grounds like ornamental hedging. It gives a look of refinement.

There is no country in the world where the Strawberry reaches any higher degree of perfection than in this section of Illinois. Still there are more than half the land owners who do not grow them.

Peonies



Peonies, the most showy and easily grown border plant yet introduced. Festiva Maxima from a photo. Price 30c

There is no flower so easy to cultivate as the Peony. When once planted, it continues to grow and bloom year after year without the least of attention. With the different varieties the time of blooming ranges over a period of several weeks and with the various colors makes it a most valuable ornament to any grounds.

The list of varieties we have to offer we have secured by selecting the most promising of the old as well as those of recent introduction. We have omitted the names as they were mostly "jaw-breakers" and of little value to the ordinary mortal. Have them in the following colors: White, Dark Red, Scarlet, Light Pink and Yellow. Price, each strong clumps, 35c; per 10, \$3.

If we do not send you just what you order, and of the best quality, we cannot expect to hold your trade or have you recommend us to your friends.

The only possible way to build up a business to last, is by honest and square dealing.

If you have grounds you want ornamented with trees and shrubs, write us. We furnish plans and estimates free to our customers.

In buying of us you get trees at first hand that are alive and true to label, and at half the price you pay agents or dealers.

Recognizing the importance of having trees true to label, we have spared no pains or trouble to keep our stock correctly labeled and fill all orders with the exact kinds desired.

Order early, while our list of varieties is complete. We do not attempt to fill orders with kinds that we have sold out.

ORDER SHEET

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HOW TO ORDER

HOW TO ORDER Fill out this sheet with the items you want, be sure to give the size and Catalog price, enclosing Postal Money Order, Bank Draft or Personal Cheque for full amount of order. If ordered by mail or Parcel Post the amount of postage should be added. On request we give the exact postage required to any Post Office in the U. S. on any particular order.

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LaFayette, Illinois, 1914

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My Guarantee: While I exercise the greatest care to have my stock genuine and reliable, I agree to replace, on proper proof, all that may prove untrue to name as labeled, and it is hereby mutually agreed that my replacing it or offer to replace it shall operate as a liquidation of all damages.

Please write below the names and addresses of your friends who are interested in, and buyers of TREES, PLANTS, ETC.

NOTE.—Five will be furnished at the 10 rate, fifty at the 100 rate and five hundred at the 1,000 rate.

SPECIAL NOTICE—All claims for error or shortage must be made immediately upon receipt of goods, as we do not guarantee beyond delivery.

Hints For The Planter.

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL The most desirable soil for fruit trees is a rich loam, which should be either dug or plowed deep and well worked up. Where preparation by plowing is not practical the holes should be dug at least two feet wide and 16 inches deep. In filling the hole use only fine dirt against the roots. Allow no trace of manure to come against them. The top soil should be well worked up for a space two feet each way around the tree and well cultivated the entire season.

Where trees are planted in plowed ground, a hoed crop may be grown between the trees with profit. No crop should be planted within five feet of the trees. Do not set a tree as you would a post and expect results. It must have cultivation. If the soil is moist and friable at planting time it will not be necessary to use water. If the soil is coarse and crumbly a good soaking will be beneficial.

SELECTION OF TREES A good many people are led to believe that a one-year apple tree will come into bearing as soon as a three-year-old planted at the same time. Experience has proven this to be incorrect for this latitude. It might be true in the South, or in some of the favored irrigated valleys, but in this region the three-year-old tree will come into bearing at least two years sooner. This will apply to all fruit trees as planted in this section.

PREPARATION OF TREES If trees appear dry when received, from being long on the road, place them with their roots in water or bury root and top in moist dirt for a few days until revived, before planting.

Ordinarily stock should be planted as soon as received. If the ground is not ready or for some reason you are not ready, the trees may be heeled in for a few days without injury, by covering the roots with moist dirt and shading the tops.

Do not expose roots to sun and wind for any length of time. It is highly injurious and fatal to evergreens. Go over the roots just before putting in the hole, and with a sharp knife cut back to good live tissue as they will start much quicker from a freshly cut surface than from an old wound.

TIME OF PLANTING The proper time for transplanting Nursery Stock is often a disputed question. It is well known that deciduous trees or those that shed their leaves, may be transplanted at any time after the leaves drop in the fall until the growth starts again in the Spring. However, in this latitude, and trees that are inclined to be a little tender are liable to winter injury if planted in the fall. So that owing to our cold winters, spring planting as a rule is preferable this far north. Where fall planting is practiced, it should be deferred as late as possible to allow the wood to ripen fully. This will be usually the fore part of November.

CULTIVATION To get good results from your trees, keep them well cultivated at all times. Where planted in sod this is very important, as the grass will soon occupy all the space and choke the tree. A coarse mulching would be of benefit to keep down the grass and the ground cool and moist.

Keep down all water-sprouts or suckers that come up around the base of the tree. The first two years at least the orchard should be well cultivated. Bear in mind that a thrifty tree is usually immune from most insect pests.

SPRAYING We are often asked how, when and what to spray. We do not attempt to answer these questions although we spray our own trees and think we know a few things about the business; but our State Experiment Station is making a special study of the best methods and means of controlling insect and fungus diseases and issues a Bulletin giving the very best and up-to-date information to be had. This Bulletin is free to you for the asking. Just address, Illinois State University, Urbana, and ask for Bulletin on Spraying.

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